

01 The Commissioner denied plaintiff's claim initially and on reconsideration. AR at 33-
02 41. Plaintiff requested a hearing, which took place on September 22, 2006. AR at 952-98.
03 On December 28, 2006, the ALJ issued a decision finding plaintiff not disabled and denied
04 benefits based on his finding that plaintiff could perform a specific job existing in significant
05 numbers in the national economy. AR at 19-30.

06 Plaintiff requested administrative review of the ALJ's decision, which the Appeals
07 Council denied. AR at 6-9. Consequently, the ALJ's decision serves as the Commissioner's
08 final decision for purposes of judicial review. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Plaintiff timely filed the
09 present action challenging the Commissioner's decision. Dkt. No. 3.

10 II. JURISDICTION

11 Jurisdiction to review the Commissioner's decision exists pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§
12 405(g) and 1383(c)(3).

13 III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

14 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court may set aside the Commissioner's denial of
15 social security benefits when the ALJ's findings are based on legal error or not supported by
16 substantial evidence in the record as a whole. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1214 (9th
17 Cir. 2005). "Substantial evidence" is more than a scintilla, less than a preponderance, and is
18 such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.
19 *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 201 (1971); *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 750
20 (9th Cir. 1989). The ALJ is responsible for determining credibility, resolving conflicts in
21 medical testimony, and resolving any other ambiguities that might exist. *Andrews v. Shalala*,
22 53 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 1995). While the Court is required to examine the record as a
23 whole, it may neither reweigh the evidence nor substitute its judgment for that of the
24 Commissioner. *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir. 2002). When the evidence
25 is susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, it is the Commissioner's conclusion that
26 must be upheld. *Id.*

01 The Court may direct an award of benefits where “the record has been fully developed
02 and further administrative proceedings would serve no useful purpose.” *McCartey v.*
03 *Massanari*, 298 F.3d 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273,
04 1292 (9th Cir. 1996)). The Court may find that this occurs when:

05 (1) the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting the
06 claimant’s evidence; (2) there are no outstanding issues that must be resolved
07 before a determination of disability can be made; and (3) it is clear from the
record that the ALJ would be required to find the claimant disabled if he
considered the claimant’s evidence.

08 *Id.* at 1076-77; *see also Harman v. Apfel*, 211 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting that
09 erroneously rejected evidence may be credited when all three elements are met).

10 IV. EVALUATING DISABILITY

11 As the claimant, Ms. Leet bears the burden of proving that she is disabled within the
12 meaning of the Social Security Act (the “Act”). *Meanel v. Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111, 1113 (9th
13 Cir. 1999) (internal citations omitted). The Act defines disability as the “inability to engage in
14 any substantial gainful activity” due to a physical or mental impairment which has lasted, or is
15 expected to last, for a continuous period of not less than twelve months. 42 U.S.C. §§
16 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant is disabled under the Act only if her impairments
17 are of such severity that she is unable to do her previous work, and cannot, considering her
18 age, education, and work experience, engage in any other substantial gainful activity existing
19 in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(B); *see also Tackett v.*
20 *Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098-99 (9th Cir. 1999).

21 The Commissioner has established a five step sequential evaluation process for
22 determining whether a claimant is disabled within the meaning of the Act. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§
23 404.1520, 416.920. The claimant bears the burden of proof during steps one through four. At
24 step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner. *Id.* If a claimant is found to be disabled at
25 any step in the sequence, the inquiry ends without the need to consider subsequent steps.
26 Step one asks whether the claimant is presently engaged in “substantial gainful activity.” 20

01 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(b), 416.920(b).¹ If she is, disability benefits are denied. If she is not, the
02 Commissioner proceeds to step two. At step two, the claimant must establish that she has one
03 or more medically severe impairments, or combination of impairments, that limit her physical
04 or mental ability to do basic work activities. If the claimant does not have such impairments,
05 she is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c), 416.920(c). If the claimant does have a severe
06 impairment, the Commissioner moves to step three to determine whether the impairment
07 meets or equals any of the listed impairments described in the regulations. 20 C.F.R. §§
08 404.1520(d), 416.920(d). A claimant whose impairment meets or equals one of the listings for
09 the required twelve-month duration requirement is disabled. *Id.*

10 When the claimant's impairment neither meets nor equals one of the impairments listed
11 in the regulations, the Commissioner must proceed to step four and evaluate the claimant's
12 residual functional capacity ("RFC"). 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(e), 416.920(e). Here, the
13 Commissioner evaluates the physical and mental demands of the claimant's past relevant work
14 to determine whether she can still perform that work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(f), 416.920(f).
15 If the claimant is able to perform her past relevant work, she is not disabled; if the opposite is
16 true, then the burden shifts to the Commissioner at step five to show that the claimant can
17 perform other work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy, taking into
18 consideration the claimant's RFC, age, education, and work experience. 20 C.F.R. §§
19 404.1520(g), 416.920(g); *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1099, 1100. If the Commissioner finds the
20 claimant is unable to perform other work, then the claimant is found disabled and benefits may
21 be awarded.

22 V. DECISION BELOW

23 On December 28, 2006, the ALJ issued a decision finding:

- 24 1. The claimant met the disability insured status requirements of the Act
25 on February 22, 2002, the date the claimant stated she became unable

26 ¹ Substantial gainful activity is work activity that is both substantial, i.e., involves significant physical and/or mental activities, and gainful, i.e., performed for profit. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1572.

01 to work, and continues to meet them only through March 31, 2005.
02 The claimant has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since
February 22, 2002.

- 03 2. The medical evidence establishes that the claimant has a severe chronic
04 pain syndrome, chronic gastrointestinal problems, a history of multiple
05 abdominal surgeries, irritable bowel syndrome, status post partial colon
06 resection in November 2002, and recurrent staphylococcal infections.
However, she does not have an impairment or combination of
07 impairments listed in, or medically equal to one listed in Appendix 1,
08 Subpart P, Regulations No. 4.
- 09 3. The claimant's testimony concerning her limitations is not found to be
10 fully credible for the reasons set forth in this decision, and is not
11 supported by medical evidence contained in the record.
- 12 4. The claimant has the retained residual functional capacity to lift 10
13 pounds frequently and 20 pounds occasionally, walk six of eight hours,
14 and sit six of eight hours. She can climb stairs and ramps frequently.
She can occasionally climb ladders/ropes/scaffolds, balance, stoop,
15 kneel, crouch and crawl. She must avoid concentrated exposure to
16 wetness, vibration and hazards. (20 CFR 404.1545, 416.945).
- 17 5. The claimant's past relevant work as an account clerk, tax preparer and
18 bookkeeper does not require the performance of the work-related
19 activities precluded by the above limitations. (20 CFR 404.1565,
416.965).
- 20 6. The claimant's impairments do not prevent her from performing her
21 past relevant work as an account clerk, tax preparer and bookkeeper, as
22 testified to by the vocational expert.
- 23 7. In the alternative, considering the claimant's age, educational
24 background and residual functional capacity, she is able to make a
successful vocational adjustment to work which exists in significant
25 numbers in the economy. Such work includes the following sedentary
26 jobs: (1) information clerk, Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)
237.367-022, specific vocational preparation time (SVP) 3, semi-
20 skilled, 1,117 locally and 101,975 in the national economy; (2) contact
21 representative, DOT 169.167-018, (SVP) 6, skilled work, 61 locally
22 and 11,837 nationally; and (3) callout operator, DOT 237.367-014,
(SVP) 2, unskilled, 104 in the local economy, and 12,109 nationally.
- 23 8. The claimant was not under a disability, as defined in the Social
24 Security Act, at any time through the date of this decision (20 CFR
416.920(f)(g), 404.1520(f)(g).

25 AR at 29.

01 VI. ISSUES ON APPEAL

02 The principal issues on appeal involve the ALJ's evaluation of the plaintiff's methicillin
03 resistant staphylococcal infections ("MRSA") and its impact on the plaintiff. The plaintiff
04 offered medical opinions principally from her treating physician, Dr. Esser, indicating the
05 existence of this bacteria, but the opinions were largely rejected by the ALJ. Specifically, the
06 issues cited on appeal are:

- 07
- 08 1. Did recurrent infections of plaintiff preclude her from having contact
with the public?
 - 09 2. Did the ALJ properly evaluate the medical opinion of treating physician
10 Dr. Esser?
 - 11 3. Did the ALJ err in making an adverse credibility determination?

12 Dkt. No. 14, p.1.

13 VII. DISCUSSION

14 A. The ALJ Erred in His Evaluation of the MRSA Evidence and Dr. Esser's
15 Opinions

16 In his opinion, the ALJ rejected opinions of Dr. Esser, a general practitioner who is the
17 plaintiff's treating physician. He stated:

18 I cannot give credit or evidentiary weight to the extreme findings noted
19 in the medical source statements completed by the claimant's treating
20 practitioner, Doctor Esser, as she provided no explanation or basis for finding
21 to support his functional limitations. There are no clinical findings in her report
22 or other evidence in the record to support such restrictions. The ultimate
23 decision of disabled *vel non* is reserved to the Commissioner, . . . and I am not
24 bound to accept a treating physician's conclusion as to disability or functional
25 capacity, particularly when, as here, the opinion is not supported as to detailed,
26 clinical diagnostic evidence. . . . Doctor Esser did not cite objective finding
that relate to functional limitations and restrictions assessed; and her finding
appear to be based solely upon the claimant's recitation of her subjective
complaints. . . .

The record contains no examinations or findings to support Doctor Esser's
limitations with regard to staph infections. . . . In addition, Doctor Riedo noted
in December 2003 that cultures were negative for staph. . . . At the time of
completion of her medical assessment in October 2005, physical examination by
Doctor Esser was normal.

AR at 24.

01 1. *Standards for Evaluating Treating Physicians*

02 As a matter of law, more weight is given to a treating physician's opinion than to that
03 of a nontreating physician because a treating physician "is employed to cure and has a greater
04 opportunity to know and observe the patient as an individual." *Magallanes*, 881 F.2d at 751;
05 *see also Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 631 (9th Cir. 2007). "Likewise, greater weight is
06 accorded to the opinion of an examining physician than a non-examining physician." *Andrews*,
07 53 F.3d at 1041; *see also* 20 C.F.R. § 416.927(d)(1).

08 A treating physician's opinion, however, is not necessarily conclusive as to either a
09 physical condition or the ultimate issue of disability, and can be rejected, whether or not that
10 opinion is contradicted. *Magallanes*, 881 F.2d at 751. If an ALJ rejects the opinion of a
11 treating or examining physician, the ALJ must give clear and convincing reasons for doing so
12 if the opinion is not contradicted by other evidence, and specific and legitimate reasons if it is.
13 *Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 725. "This can be done by setting out a detailed and thorough summary
14 of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and making
15 findings." *Id.* (citing *Magallanes*, 881 F.2d at 751). The ALJ must do more than merely state
16 his conclusions. "He must set forth his own interpretations and explain why they, rather than
17 the doctors', are correct." *Id.* (citing *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 421-22 (9th Cir.
18 1988)). Such conclusions must at all times be supported by substantial evidence. *Reddick*,
19 157 F.3d at 725.

20 2. *There Are Substantial References to Plaintiff's Recurrent Staph*
21 *Infections in the Record*

22 The plaintiff has a long and detailed medical history regarding seeing physicians for
23 staph infections. An inference from the ALJ's opinion is that Dr. Esser simply included it in a
24 general Physical Evaluation form submitted to the Washington Department of Social and
25 Health Services ("DSHA"). While there are a number of these forms submitted (*see, e.g., AR*
26 *at 734, 737, 765*), all of which cited staph infections and abscesses, Dr. Esser also made

01 continuous reference to her recurrent staph infections as part of her ongoing medical treatment
02 of the plaintiff. *See, e.g.*, AR at 818, 819, 822, 825, 826, 830-31, 832, 833. These notes also
03 reflect a long history of staph infections.

04 As noted above, the ALJ concluded that the “record contains no examinations or
05 finding to support Doctor Esser’s limitations with regard to staph infections.” AR at 24. This
06 is, undoubtedly, a reference to Dr. Esser’s conclusion that the plaintiff is disabled. The ALJ
07 properly noted that the penultimate decision regarding disability is committed to the
08 Commissioner, rather than a doctor. However, Dr. Esser did note that the plaintiff’s MRSA
09 was highly contagious, and that the plaintiff should not work with the public. AR at 739.
10 Moreover, this limitation was not included in the hypothetical to the Vocational Examiner
11 (“VE”) regarding her ability to work in jobs existing in the national economy. *See Tackett*,
12 180 F.3d at 1101 (noting that hypothetical question should reflect all the claimant’s
13 impairments and limitations supported by substantial evidence in the record).

14 The ALJ failed to provide clear and convincing reasons for his rejection of Dr. Esser’s
15 opinions. On remand, the ALJ is directed to reevaluate all of Dr. Esser’s opinions, including
16 but not limited to those on the plaintiff’s staph infections and her post-hearing submission
17 dated October 6, 2006 (AR at 920-24). If the ALJ believes that Dr. Esser’s perspective
18 regarding plaintiff’s possible threat to the public is not appropriate, then he should call a
19 Medical Expert (“ME”) to develop the record. At the hearing, the ALJ is also directed to
20 determine what limitations, if any, the plaintiff’s recurrent staph infections may have on
21 plaintiff’s ability to perform her prior past work, or other work available in the national
22 economy.

23 B. The ALJ’s Error Impacts His Credibility Determination

24 As almost a pro forma argument, the plaintiff also challenges the ALJ’s credibility
25 determination. Credibility determinations are particularly within the province of the ALJ.
26 *Andrews*, 53 F.3d at 1043. Nevertheless, when an ALJ discredits a claimant’s subjective

01 symptom testimony, he must articulate specific and adequate reasons for doing so. *Greger v.*
02 *Barnhart*, 464 F.3d 968, 972 (9th Cir. 2006). The determination of whether to accept a
03 claimant's subjective symptom testimony requires a two-step analysis. 20 C.F.R. §§
04 404.1529, 416.929; *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1281; Social Security Ruling ("SSR") 96-7p, 1996
05 WL 374186, *2-3. First, the ALJ must determine whether there is a medically determinable
06 impairment that reasonably could be expected to cause the claimant's symptoms. 20 C.F.R.
07 §§ 404.1529(b), 416.929(b); *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1281-82; SSR 96-7p, 1996 WL 374186, *2-
08 3. Once a claimant produces medical evidence of an underlying impairment, the ALJ may not
09 discredit the claimant's testimony as to the severity of symptoms solely because they are
10 unsupported by objective medical evidence. *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 343 (9th Cir.
11 1991) (en banc). Absent affirmative evidence that the claimant is malingering, the ALJ must
12 provide "clear and convincing" reasons for rejecting the claimant's testimony. *Smolen*, 80
13 F.3d at 1284; *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir. 1988).

14 An ALJ is not "required to believe every allegation of disabling pain" or other non-
15 exertional impairment. *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). When evaluating a
16 claimant's credibility, however, the ALJ "must specifically identify what testimony is not
17 credible and what evidence undermines the claimant's complaints." *Greger*, 464 F.3d at 972
18 (internal quotation omitted). General findings are insufficient. *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1284;
19 *Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 722. The ALJ may consider "ordinary techniques of credibility
20 evaluation," including the claimant's reputation for truthfulness, inconsistencies in testimony
21 or between his testimony and conduct, daily activities, work record, and the testimony from
22 physicians and third parties concerning the nature, severity, and effect of the symptoms of
23 which he complains. *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1284.

24 In this case, the ALJ's credibility determination is largely supported by the record,
25 based on inconsistencies cited. Indeed, a serious challenge is not raised by the plaintiff.
26 However, the remand required relating to the plaintiff's recurrent staph infections also requires

01 a limited reevaluation of the plaintiff's credibility. Dr. Esser opined that the staph infections
02 made it difficult for the plaintiff to sit for long periods of time. This may also be tied into her
03 claim of fecal incontinence. Because this matter is being remanded for further administrative
04 proceedings to reevaluate Dr. Esser's opinions, the ALJ should also consider whether this
05 reevaluation would otherwise impact the plaintiff's adverse credibility determination.

06 VIII. CONCLUSION

07 For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that this case be REVERSED and
08 REMANDED to the Commissioner for further administrative proceedings not inconsistent
09 with this Opinion. A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

10 DATED this 22 day of April, 2008.

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13 JAMES P. DONOHUE
14 United States Magistrate Judge
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